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A STUDY OF THE ELEGANT TINAMOUS  
Genus *Eudromia*

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In 1942, when Dr. C. E. Hellmayr and I published a review of the genus *Eudromia* in the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, it was impossible to make a detailed study of the group and therefore several specimens in my collection were doubtfully allocated.

Since then I have examined specimens in other museums and have borrowed as many examples as possible, in an attempt to revise the genus. There are woeful gaps in the material available, especially from eastern Santiago del Estero to La Pampa, in central Argentina, and specimens in fresh plumage are needed from western Rio Negro, eastern Neuquen, Chubut, and Santa Cruz. However, enough material has been gathered for comparison to make it evident that there are more races than had been previously realized and that in consequence the ranges of some of the older forms must be altered.

For the loan of material I am indebted to the American Museum of Natural History, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales of Buenos Aires, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Denver Museum of Natural History, Princeton University, United States National Museum, and the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California.

The genus consists of two species. One, *elegans*, divides into seven races, the other, *mira*, is monotypic. Below is a key to the two species.

- A. Outer webs of primaries notched and inner webs barred with white. Dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the chest in the form of longitudinal streaks..... *elegans*
- B. Outer webs of primaries notched with dull buff, inner webs immaculate or inconspicuously vermiculated (occasionally faintly barred) with the same color. Dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the chest sagittate in form..... *mira*

<sup>1</sup> Deceased May 5, 1950.

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**Eudromia elegans** Is. Geoffroy.

While a number of races have been named from western Argentina, previous authors have considered that only one, typical *elegans*, inhabited the eastern part, from central Buenos Aires Province to the valley of the Rio Santa Cruz, a stretch of country of some eight hundred miles, in which climatic conditions vary greatly. A study of some forty-odd specimens from this latter area, however, shows that there are really three forms, a dark one from the humid Buenos Aires region, a much lighter race, typical *elegans*, from the arid Rio Negro Valley, and another dark, but more olive-backed bird, from Chubut and Santa Cruz.

**Eudromia elegans patagonica** subsp. nov. Southern Elegant Tinamou.

*Calopezus elegans* Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 267, 1909—part, Colhué Huapi, Chubut; Dabbene, El Hornero, 3, p. 195, 1923—Aguada Grande, Rio Santa Cruz.

*Eudromia elegans elegans* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 29, 1931—part, Chubut and Santa Cruz; Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 153, 1935—part, Bahia del Fondo, Santa Cruz; Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 109, 1942—part, Chubut and Santa Cruz.

*Type*.—From Estacion Pampa Alta, Ferrocarril Patagonica, Territory Santa Cruz, Argentina, elevation 600 feet. No. 5293, adult female in the Conover Collection, Chicago Natural History Museum, collected in November, 1927, by E. Budin. Original number 3174.

*Characters*.—Upper parts dark olive gray with a silvery overtone, moderately spotted with buff and white. Dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the foreneck and chest broad and prominent.

In this race the dorsal surface is darker, more olivaceous, less buffy than typical *elegans*; more olivaceous, less brownish than *multiguttata* and *formosa*; more olivaceous and much less spotted than *deria*. The dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the foreneck and chest are much broader than any of the other races except *formosa*. Rest of under parts as in typical *elegans*.

*Description of type*.—Top of head, cheeks and neck all around buffy gray, each feather with a wide shaft streak of dark brown; a crest of long, recurved, dark brown feathers, edged, except at the tip, with brownish gray; an inconspicuous band of white extending from above the eye over the ear coverts and part way down the sides

of the neck, and another from the gape to below the auriculars; throat white; mantle, back, rump, upper wing coverts, tertials and upper tail coverts dark olive gray with a faint silvery overtone, and moderately spotted with buff and white and vermiculated and barred with black; secondaries brown, broadly barred with white; primaries brown, notched on the outer and barred on the inner web with white; chest buffy white, narrowly barred with brown, each feather with a broad dusky shaft streak; upper breast, belly, flanks and under tail coverts buffy white barred with dusky, the dusky bars about half as wide as the light interstices; crissum, vent and thighs immaculate buffy white; under wing coverts white, irregularly mottled with dusky. Wing 209, tarsus 38, middle toe with claw 33, culmen 24 mm.

*Range*.—From northern Chubut (Rawson) south to the valley of the Rio Santa Cruz (Aguada Grande) and west an unknown distance toward the Andes.

*Remarks*.—All the specimens that have been examined are in worn plumage and have a very olivaceous tone when compared with similar plumage in birds of the other races. However, from the coloration of a few new feathers appearing in the upper parts of some of them, *patagonica* in fresh plumage undoubtedly would be browner and less olivaceous. In any case, it would still be darker than typical *elegans* and would have much broader shaft streaks to the feathers of the foreneck and chest.

How far west this form ranges is still unknown. All the published records are within 100 miles of the coast. In 1923, I collected for some six weeks on the edge of the pampa on the Chile-Argentine border opposite the Rio Aysen, Chile ( $45^{\circ} 30' S.$ ), and neither saw nor heard of any tinamous in that region.

*Specimens examined*.—9: Chubut (Rawson, 3; Rivadavia, 2; Colhué Huapi, 2; Rio Chico, 1); Santa Cruz (Estacion Pampa Alta, Ferrocarril Patagonica, 1).

### *Eudromia elegans elegans* Is. Geoffroy. Elegant Tinamou.

*Eudromia elegans* ("d'Orbigny and Is. Geoffroy") Is. Geoffroy, Mag. Zool., 2, cl. 2, pl. 1, and text, p. [3], 1832—between  $38^{\circ}$  and  $46^{\circ}$  S. Lat., in eastern Argentina (the type, preserved in the Paris Museum, was obtained at Bahia de San Blas, southern Buenos Aires; cf. d'Orbigny, Voy. Amer. Merid., 2, p. 68, 1839 [or later]); d'Orbigny, Voy. Amer. Merid., 2, pp. 68, 302, 1839 [or later]—Bahia de San Blas and Carmen de Patagones, Buenos Aires; Hudson and Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 545—part, south of the Rio Colorado and vicinity of the Rio Negro.

*Calopezus elegans* Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 27, p. 566, 1895—part, Mendoza and Rio Negro.

*Calopezus elegans morenoi* Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 31, Dec. 29, 1917—Neuquen, “western Patagonia” (type in the British Museum); Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 287 (in text), 1923 (crit.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 28, 1926—Rio Negro (General Roca), Pampa (Victorica), Mendoza (Tunuyan) (disc.).

*Calopezus elegans elegans* Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 286, 1923—San Antonio, Maquinchao and Huanuluan, Rio Negro; Wetmore, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 410, 1926—San Antonio Oeste and Valcheta, Rio Negro.

*Eudromia elegans elegans* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 29, 1931—part, Rio Colorado to northern Chubut only; Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 153, 1935—part, Viedma, Rio Negro; Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 109, 1942—part, Rio Colorado to northern Chubut.

*Eudromia elegans morenoi* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 28, 1931—part, except extreme upper Rios Neuquen and Limay; Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 110, 1942—part, Mendoza specimens only.

*Range*.—The more arid parts of southern Argentina from Mendoza in the west and the Rio Colorado in the east south to about the northern boundary of Chubut, except for the country between the upper Rios Neuquen and Limay in western Neuquen, which is inhabited by *devisa*.

*Characters*.—The typical race is characterized by its light brownish-gray coloration. Compared to *E. e. multiguttata* it is much lighter (grayer, less brownish) above and the light spots and bars are paler and much less numerous, while the dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the hind neck and mantle are generally much more in evidence. Below it is also lighter than *multiguttata*, with the white interstices between the dark bars on the breast much wider and the dark shaft streaks of the feathers of the foreneck and chest broader and much more prominent. From the other northern and western races it can be distinguished by its more barred belly and abdomen.

*Downy young*.—A description of a downy has been given by Wetmore (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 29, 1926). I have compared this chick (taken on December 3) from General Roca, Territory of the Rio Negro, with two of *multiguttata* from Coronel Dorrego, Province of Buenos Aires, and find it very much lighter in color, as one would expect from the difference in coloration of the adults of the two races.

*Remarks*.—*Eudromia elegans* was described from a specimen taken at the Bahia San Blas in extreme southern Buenos Aires

Province. The only specimen available from near that locality is an old mounted example stated to have come from the mouth of the Rio Negro. It is very worn and foxed and worthless for comparison as to color, but it does show the broader shaft streaks to the feathers of the foreneck and chest, one of the characters distinguishing typical *elegans* from *multiguttata*. Although birds from Bahia Blanca are dark and are evidently *multiguttata*, specimens from Pichi Mahuida on the Rio Colorado, about 125 miles inland, are much lighter and agree with a small series (which I take to be typical of *elegans*) from San Antonio Oeste, which is on the coast and about the same distance west of the Bahia San Blas.

Four specimens from General Roca, about fifty miles east of Neuquen, the type locality of *E. e. morenoi* Chubb, have been examined. They are slightly grayer than examples from San Antonio, but are somewhat more worn, and the difference is not great enough to warrant recognition of this race. Likewise, a good series in fresh plumage from Tunuyan, Mendoza, although more heavily spotted and averaging slightly lighter above, has so much individual variation that the specimens must be referred to typical *elegans*.

*Specimens examined.*—26: Rio Negro (San Antonio, 3; Valcheta, 1; Pichi Mahuida, 4; General Roca, 4 adults, 1 downy; mouth of Rio Negro, 1; Maquinchao, 1; Huanuluán, 1 immature); Mendoza (Tunuyan, 10).

### ***Eudromia elegans multiguttata* subsp. nov. Eastern Elegant Tinamou.**

*Calodromas elegans* Barrows, Auk, 1, p. 318, 1884—Bahia Blanca.

*Calopezus elegans* Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 27, p. 566, 1895—part, Buenos Aires Province from Bahia Blanca north (syn.); Scott and Sharpe, Rep. Princet. Univ. Exp. Patag., 2, Orn., p. 28, 1904—part, Bahia Blanca; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 267, 1909—part, Buenos Aires (Bahia Blanca, Coronel Dorrego); Daguerre, El Hornero, 2, p. 260, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922–23, p. 598, 1924—Bahia Blanca; Smyth, El Hornero, 4, p. 2, 1927—Cachari, Buenos Aires (eggs); Aravena, l.c., 4, p. 43, 1927—Arano, Buenos Aires (food).

*Calopezus elegans elegans* Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 27, 1926—near Carhué, Buenos Aires; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 410, 1926—part, Mar del Plata.

*Eudromia elegans elegans* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 29, 1931—part; Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 109, 1942—Buenos Aires (Bonifacio; Cambaceres).

*Type*.—From Cambaceres ( $36^{\circ} 35' S.$ — $61^{\circ} 5' W.$ ), Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. No. 2547, adult male in the Conover Collection, Chicago Natural History Museum, collected June 15, 1923, by Boardman Conover. Original number 681.

*Characters*.—Darkest of all the known races. Dark shaft streaks of the feathers on the back of the lower neck and mantle practically obsolete, those of the foreneck and chest very narrow. Upper parts dark brown, heavily spotted and barred with ochraceous buff. Under parts darker than typical *elegans* or *patagonica*, with the ground color darker buff and the dusky crossbars closer together.

*Description of type*.—Top of the head brownish gray, each feather with a dark shaft streak; a long, recurved crest of dark feathers, edged except at the tip with brownish gray vermiculated with dusky; a white band extending from above the eye part way down the neck and another from the gape to below the ear coverts; cheeks buffy, spotted with dusky; back and sides of the neck grayish, narrowly barred with dusky; mantle, back, rump, upper wing coverts, tertials and upper tail coverts dark brown, heavily spotted and barred with ochraceous buff; secondaries barred dark brown and buffy white; primaries dusky, regularly barred with white on both webs; under wing coverts white barred with dusky; throat white; lower neck and chest light grayish-white narrowly barred with dusky; breast, flanks and upper abdomen buffy white barred with dusky, the dark bars about half the width of the interstices; vent buff; under tail coverts buff barred with dusky. Wing 214, tarsus 50, middle toe with claw 33, culmen 27 mm.

*Range*.—Province of Buenos Aires from Bahia Blanca north to about  $35^{\circ} S.$  Lat., eastern La Pampa Territory (Laguna Colorado Grande) and probably eastern Cordoba.

*Remarks*.—Specimens from Bahia Blanca are typical of this race, as is the one example from Laguna Colorado Grande, La Pampa. The example from Estancia La Primavera, Cordoba, is in very worn plumage, but it appears to belong to this form.

Some authors have suggested that the Elegant Tinamou may be a newcomer to the Province of Buenos Aires north of Bahia Blanca. However, the birds appear to have been there long enough to have acquired strong racial characteristics. As pointed out under the account of the typical race, even the downy young (from Coronel Dorrego) are much darker and browner than those from the Rio Negro Valley (General Roca).

*Specimens examined.*—22: Buenos Aires (Mar del Plata, 10; Cambaceres, 2; Laguna Alsina, Bonifacio, 1; Coronel Dorrego, 2 downy; Bahia Blanca, 5); La Pampa (Laguna Colorado Grande, Dept. Caleu-Caleu, 1); Cordoba (Estancia La Primavera, F.C.O., 1).

**Eudromia elegans devia** subsp. nov. Neuquen Elegant Tinamou.

*Eudromia elegans morenoi* (not of Chubb) Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 28, 1931—part, upper Rio Neuquen to Rio Limay; Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 110, 1942—part, Neuquen (Chos-Malal; Las Lajas, Rio Agrio; Collon Cura).

*Type.*—From Chos-Malal (37° 20' S.—70° 15' W.), Rio Neuquen, Neuquen, Argentina, elevation 2,500 feet. No. 4793, adult male in the Conover Collection, Chicago Natural History Museum, collected in May, 1926, by E. Budin. Original number 3134.

*Characters.*—Nearest to typical *elegans* but upper parts darker, browner, less buffy grayish and with the light spotings much larger; the dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the chest averaging broader, the dark horizontal vermiculations finer and the light interspaces wider; lower breast and belly generally immaculate whitish buff.

Differs from *patagonica* by its browner, less olivaceous upper parts, narrower dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the chest and generally more immaculate breast; from *multiguttata* by its paler dorsal surface (which also has the light buffy spots larger), much broader shaft streaks on the chest, and more immaculate breast; and from *intermedia* and *albida* by its darker, browner coloration throughout and the heavier shaft streaks on the lower neck and chest. Very close to *formosa* in the color of its upper parts but not quite so dark, more heavily spotted with buff, and with the dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the hind neck and mantle not nearly so prominent, while the chest is paler, with narrower dark shaft streaks.

*Description of type.*—Top of head brownish gray, each feather with a dark shaft streak; a long recurved crest of dark feathers edged except at the tip with brownish gray; a whitish band extending from above the eye over the ear coverts and part way down the sides of the neck, and another from the gape to below the auriculars; cheeks and foreneck buffy, streaked with dusky; back and sides of the neck brownish gray; rest of dorsal surface brown, barred irregularly with black and heavily spotted and barred with buffy white; primaries dusky, with outer webs heavily notched and inner webs narrowly barred with white; throat white; chest grayish buff, finely barred with dusky, each feather having a fairly heavy shaft streak of the

same color; upper breast buff, barred with fairly heavy dusky streaks that are half hidden by the broad buffy tips of the overlapping feathers; flanks buff, broadly barred with dusky; rest of under parts immaculate buff except for occasional dusky bars on under tail coverts; under wing coverts white, inconspicuously marked with dusky. Wing 219, tarsus 51, middle toe with claw 36, culmen 27 mm.

*Range*.—Western Neuquen from the upper Rio Neuquen (Chos-Malal) south to the upper Rio Limay (Collon Cura) at elevations around 2,500 feet.

*Remarks*.—Although on geographic grounds it might be supposed that the name *Calopezus elegans morenoi* Chubb (Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 31, 1917—Neuquen “western Patagonia”) would apply to birds from western Neuquen, the fact remains that neither Chubb’s description nor the four specimens available from near the type locality agree with the six birds listed below. In the original description *morenoi* was said to differ from *E. e. elegans* “in being much paler above . . . under surface more narrowly barred,” whereas examples of *devia* are darker above and generally much less and more broadly barred below than typical *elegans*. As usual, Chubb does not state what material he had for comparison, but even if he used examples from central Buenos Aires Province (which are darker dorsally than *devia*) as representing the typical race, his description of the under parts of his form would not fit birds from western Neuquen.

Also, the four specimens from General Roca, fifty miles east of the town of Neuquen, the type locality of *morenoi*, do not show the salient characters of *devia*. Although they are in worn and faded plumage, they are much more heavily barred below and the light dorsal spots are much smaller.

There is some variation among the six specimens of *devia* examined. In four of them the under parts are practically immaculate on the lower half of the body. In one of the Chos-Malal birds, however, only the lower third is unmarked, while in the example from Collon Cura these parts are barred as fully as in specimens of *patagonica*, which it also resembles in the breadth of the dark shaft streaks of its chest feathers. Its upper parts, however, are buffy brown as in *devia*, not olivaceous.

*Specimens examined*.—6: Neuquen (Chos-Malal, 3; Las Lajas, Rio Agrio, 2; Collon Cura, 1).

**Eudromia elegans albida** Wetmore. Pale Elegant Tinamou.

*Calopezus elegans albidus* Wetmore, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 11, p. 437, Nov. 4, 1921—San Juan, Argentina (type in United States National Museum, examined).

*Eudromia elegans albida* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 28, 1931 (range); Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 155, 1935—San Juan; Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 111, 1942—Cañada Honda, San Juan.

*Range*.—Probably confined to the Province of San Juan.

*Characters*.—The palest of all the known races. Upper parts closest in coloration to those of *intermedia*, but paler and more heavily spotted with buffy white. Under parts with a tendency to being immaculate on the belly; chest feathers with dark shaft streaks.

*Remarks*.—In the original description the feathers of the lower hind neck are said to be extensively marked with “dull ivory yellow.” The type, which is a flat skin with most of the under parts missing, certainly does not now show any of this coloration, nor do the other three specimens examined. In two specimens from Cañada Honda the breast and belly are almost immaculate; in the example from Angaco Sud these parts are covered with broken and discontinuous dark bars similar to those in specimens of *formosa* that I have examined from Lavalle, Santiago del Estero, but the specimen is much too pale dorsally for that race.

*Specimens examined*.—4: San Juan (unspecified, 1 [the type]; Cañada Honda, 2; Angaco Sud, 1).

**Eudromia elegans formosa** Lillo. Lillo's Elegant Tinamou.

*Calopezus formosus* Lillo, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, No. 13, p. 72, July, 1905—eastern Tucumán near the confines of Santiago del Estero (type from between Las Cejas and Isca Iacú, in collection of M. Lillo); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 188, 1910—eastern Tucumán; idem and Lillo, l.c., 24, pp. 190, 194, pl. 11, 1913—eastern Tucumán (Las Cejas) and Santiago del Estero (Suncho Corral) (monog.).

*Calopezus elegans* Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 267, 1909—part, La Rioja (specimen examined; also cf. Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 15).

*Calodromas elegans* Ménégaux, Rev. Franc. d'Orn., 1925, p. 224—Rumi, near Icaño, Santiago del Estero.

*Calodromas elegans formosus* Dinelli, El Hornero, 4, p. 274, 1929—eastern Tucumán and Santiago del Estero (nest and eggs).

*Eudromia elegans formosa* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 28, 1931 (range); Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 112, 1942 (descr.).

*Eudromia formosa formosa* Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 156, 1935—Las Cejas and Suncho Corral (synon.).

*Eudromia formosa intermedia* Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 157, 1935—part, La Rioja only.

*Range*.—Eastern Tucumán, western Santiago del Estero, and at least eastern La Rioja, south probably to northern Cordoba.

*Characters*.—Upper parts much darker and more brownish than those of *intermedia*, *albida* or typical *elegans*; most like *devia* but darker, and light spots though large not so numerous; dark shaft streaks of the feathers rather prominent. Below, *dark shaft streaks of the feathers of the foreneck and chest broad and very prominent*, in this respect resembling the race *patagonica* of extreme southern Argentina; belly and abdomen with the dark bars broken and discontinuous.

*Remarks*.—The plate published with the original description shows that the cotypes have more immaculate breasts and bellies than those of the specimens listed below.

*Specimens examined*.—6: Santiago del Estero (Lavalle, 5); La Rioja (unspecified, 1).

### ***Eudromia elegans intermedia* Dabbene and Lillo. Tucumán Elegant Tinamou.**

*Calopezus intermedius* Dabbene and Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 24, pp. 192, 194, pl. 12, July, 1913—Colalao del Valle, western Tucumán (type in collection of M. Lillo).

(?)*Colodromus*(sic) *elegans* Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 287, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja.

*Calopezus elegans* Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 219, 1902—Valles Calchaquies, Tucumán; (?)Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 188, 1910—part, Chilecito, La Rioja.

*Eudromia elegans intermedius* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 28, 1931—part, except eastern La Rioja.

*Eudromia formosa intermedia* Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 157, 1935—western Tucumán, Catamarca and (?)Chilecito, La Rioja.

*Eudromia elegans intermedia* Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 111, 1942 (range; bibliog.).

*Range*.—Western Tucumán, eastern Catamarca and perhaps western La Rioja (Chilecito).

*Characters*.—Upper parts light buffy gray; nearest to *albida* but darker and the pale buffy white spots larger and not so numerous; much lighter above than *formosa*, with the dark shaft streaks to the feathers not nearly as prominent. Below the dark shaft streaks to the feathers of the chest narrow as in *albida*, much less prominent

than those in *formosa*; upper breast and belly practically immaculate ochraceous buff; flanks very scantily barred with dark brown.

*Remarks*.—The four specimens examined are very uniform in their markings.

Although quite distinct, from the similarity of their general appearance it would not be surprising to find this race intergrading with *albida* in western La Rioja.

*Specimens examined*.—4: Tucumán (Colalao del Valle, 3); Catamarca (San José, 1).

### ***Eudromia mira* Brodkorb. Paraguayan Elegant Tinamou.**

*Eudromia mira* Brodkorb, Occ. Pap., Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 382, p. 1, June 20, 1938—120 km. west of Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay (type in Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor); Hellmayr and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, (1), p. 109, 1942—120 and 240 km. west of Puerto Casado, Paraguay; Zimmer and Mayr, Auk, 60, p. 250, 1943 (crit.).

*Range*.—The arid part of the Paraguayan Chaco from about Islapoi (V. Militar) west and north an unknown distance.

*Characters*.—This species can be told from all the races of *elegans* by the buff, not pure white notches on the outer webs of the primaries and by the coloration of the inner webs, which are generally immaculate or inconspicuously vermiculated with dull buff instead of distinctly barred with white. Also its general color is a sandy brown (avellaneous), which gives it a very different appearance from any of the races of *elegans*, and the dorsal surface, *instead of being spotted*, is vermiculated and mottled with dusky and sparsely blotched with ochraceous buff. The dark markings of the foreneck and chest are sagittate in form instead of being bars and longitudinal streaks. The ground color of the rest of the under parts ranges from white to buff in different specimens and the amount of barring varies greatly. These dark bars are broad and, in an occasional specimen, are restricted to the upper breast and flanks, but in most examples these bars cover the under parts except the center of the breast and the crissum.

*Remarks*.—In two of the ten specimens examined the inner webs of the primaries had rather well-formed bars but in both cases the bars were dull buff, not white.

This species is separated from the nearest race of *elegans* by at least four hundred miles, including the humid and marshy valley of the Rio Pilcomayo.

*Specimens examined.*—10: Paraguayan Chaco (120 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1; 240 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1; Orloff, near Islapoi, 8).











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